

success. It will be in the nature of a pronouncement, and it may sound the first rallying call of the campaign.

He has promised that the statement will be given out as soon as he has prepared it. He will give no hint of its contents.

Whether he will deal with the fact that the money plank was removed from the platform is not known. He was more interested in this question than any other feature of the convention, and something bearing directly on the money question may therefore be expected.

He expects to start for Sandwich, N. H., Tuesday, and his promised statement will probably be given out before then. Dr. Bryant will remain with him all summer on account of Mr. Cleveland's poor health.

GUFFEY WEARS CROWN OF LAUREL

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The close of an exciting convention finds Colonel Guffey, of Pennsylvania, well up to the front in Democratic national politics.

He played a winning game with his sixty-eight uncommitted delegates, and wears the laurels of a consequential man among the Democrats, even though his State has not yet given the champion minority vote for the Parker-Davis ticket.

The colonel is known as "The man who made the nomination of Parker a certainty."

Knocked Out Turner.

He gets the credit for knocking out the Turner Vice Presidential boom with his bluff declaration for Dockery, much to the discomfort of the loud-talking free silver gentlemen of the West.

His fellow-deal operator, Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, has been put in second place on the ticket with the colonel's help.

Both of the nominees come from States which touch on the colonel's territory.

Though tempted, he resisted the overtures of Bryan, yielding only in the nomination, and took a plank from the platform.

Judge Parker's telegram, and the exaggerated versions of it threatened to make trouble over this last matter, but the diplomacy of the convention leaders seems to have avoided that.

Thick With Parker Managers.

It may be added that the colonel enjoyed the distinction of whispering with David B. Hill and the other Parker managers throughout the week, and there was much talk about him for the nation chairmanship.

All this makes quite a record for a Pennsylvania Democrat.

In the final session of the convention Saturday night the colonel gathered his trusted delegates together and then made a speech which was a masterpiece of strategy, and rounded up their votes against Bryan's last effort, and for the nomination of Davis.

There was none in the delegation to speak out for Bryan's side. The colonel was absent, and the others who took Bryan's side in the Illinois contest held their peace, but the colonel announced Pennsylvania's sixty-eight votes for the Williams resolution, over which the gold and silver elements had their last clash.

The Pennsylvania delegation started home on its special train at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but without its leader. The colonel was detained by a meeting of the national committee.

Approve Parker's Declaration.

The Parker gold declaration and the way it was met are approved by most of the Pennsylvanians. City Chairman Charles P. Donnelly says:

"It was the best thing that could have happened. It clears the atmosphere of any apprehension that Parker is not a safe candidate. The Democrats have demonstrated that they are capable of managing national affairs from a sound, broad, businesslike, conservative standpoint."

"The qualities of Judge Parker, in contrast to those of President Roosevelt, will commend him to every man who is desirous of a conservative form of government, instead of continuing in power a man who has given every evidence in policy and action of being a military dictator."

When asked for his opinion of the convention's vote on George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, said:

"It was a wonderful exhibition of flexibility of purpose. The convention was not swayed by a hair's breadth from its intended course by oratory or noisy demonstration. It was entirely within its own control."

"What do you think of Bryan's speech?"

"The Democratic party is no longer responsible for the utterances of Bryan."

MANY LITTLE ONES WILL BE ENTERTAINED TONIGHT

Divisions Planned For Old and Young at 3830 Brightwood Avenue.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Gude and Mr. and Mrs. Lillian L. Gude, children of the late Mr. Gude, a party of 100 will be entertained from 7:30 until 9:30 o'clock this evening at 3830 Brightwood Avenue.

It is to be a picnic arranged for the children by the Associated Charities, and the mothers and children who will go are to be selected by committees appointed by the society.

Many diversions have been planned for the entertainment, and the children will be taken to the summer outing fund, while Mr. and Mrs. Lillian L. Gude, and Mrs. Gude will bear all the expense of a bountiful lunch, lemonade, ice cream, and many other tempting dishes which will be prepared for the guests.

The picnic has been arranged in order to give mothers and children who have little opportunity for enjoyment a day of rest and recreation when they can forget all about their home cares, and enjoy a real country outing.

BURGLAR ROBS CHINESE OF MONEY AND JEWELS

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—Wong Kai Kah, special representative of the Chinese government to the St. Louis Exposition, was robbed early this morning of \$1,500. He saw the burglar in his room and made an effort to hold him, but the man escaped.

Mr. Wong immediately made an inventory of the things that were missing and he found the stolen articles and their value to be as follows:

Four-carat diamond ring, \$50; two-carat diamond ring, \$30; ring set with three smaller diamonds, \$180; pearl ring, \$120; ruby and emerald ring, value unknown; five gold watches, estimated at \$250; cash, \$300.

The money was taken from Wong's trousers, which were under the bed, while the jewelry was in unlocked drawers of the dresser. Most of it belonged to Mrs. Wong.

Electoral Votes of 1904 And How Likely to Go

Republicans Need Only New York and Maryland to Win—Democrats Count on Capturing Labor Support Through Davis.

A FORECAST OF 1904.

Total electoral vote under new apportionment, 456.
Counted surely Republican, 192.
Counted surely Democratic, 151.
Fighting ground, 113.
Necessary to a choice, 229.

Popular Vote in 1900.
McKinley, 7,363,323.
Bryan, 4,120,155.
Six lesser candidates, 335,207.

Total, for all regularly nominated candidates, 12,823,685.
Total, including all scattering, 13,941,596.
McKinley's plurality over Bryan, 3,243,168.
McKinley's plurality over all, 4,625,233.

[Electoral vote under new apportionment and pluralities given in 1900.]

Republican, 192.
California, 19, 39,770.
Idaho, 10, 94,224.
Iowa, 13, 36,026.
Kansas, 10, 23,354.
Maine, 6, 28,613.
Massachusetts, 16, 81,869.
Michigan, 14, 104,384.
Minnesota, 11, 77,569.
New Hampshire, 4, 15,214.
North Dakota, 10, 15,372.
Ohio, 23, 69,038.
Oregon, 4, 13,141.
Pennsylvania, 24, 288,423.
South Dakota, 4, 14,986.
Tennessee, 4, 29,719.
Washington, 5, 12,823.
Wyoming, 7, 13,813.

Democratic, 151.
Alabama, 11, 91,619.
Arkansas, 9, 36,312.
Florida, 12, 46,695.
Georgia, 12, 46,695.
Kentucky, 13, 7,915.
Louisiana, 10, 45,633.
Mississippi, 10, 45,633.
Missouri, 18, 37,830.
North Carolina, 12, 24,671.
South Carolina, 12, 45,697.
Tennessee, 12, 23,567.
Texas, 18, 146,164.
Virginia, 12, 39,215.

Fighting Ground, 113.
(R—Republican in 1900; D—Democratic.)
Colorado, 5, 29,601.
Connecticut, 7, 28,612.
Delaware, 3, 3,671.
Illinois, 12, 3,671.
Indiana, 15, 26,479.
Maryland, 8, 13,841.
Montana, 3, 11,731.
Nebraska, 8, 7,822.
Nevada, 3, 2,480.
New Jersey, 12, 13,699.
New York, 32, 143,698.
Rhode Island, 4, 13,727.
Utah, 3, 21,927.
Wisconsin, 13, 106,181.

The Present Outlook.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks.
Parker and Davis.
Which will win?

Reviewing the political field upon the basis of the "sure Republican" and "sure Democratic" States, the Republican standard-bearers will receive in the electoral college 192 votes and the Democratic candidates 151 votes out of the total of 456.

As 229 votes are necessary to elect, the Democratic ticket must capture 136 votes in the States regarded as fighting ground, while only 47 additional votes will be necessary to bring victory to the Republicans.

In other words, if the Republicans hold the States which seem sure to carry this year out of those they carried in 1900 and retain also New York and Maryland, which are considered heavy fighting ground this year, they will have exactly enough to win, even though they lose all the other States classed as doubtful.

Hard Task for Democrats.

This indicates the hard fight the Democrats have on their hands before they can have the least show of winning.

Until within the past two days, and even after Parker had been nominated, Republican leaders and newspapers throughout the country expressed the greatest confidence of winning the election without difficulty. But the sensational developments of Saturday afternoon and night at St. Louis have given them a great deal of worry, and caused them to be at least apprehensive.

Candidate Parker, heretofore characterized as a man of no ideas and as a mere labor vote to the Democratic ticket, Belmont, asserted himself in no uncertain way on the question of a monetary plank, and stood forth before the country as a much stronger candidate than he had been pictured.

Strong With Labor Interests.

The nomination of Henry G. Davis for Vice President is looked to strengthen the ticket in many States, because of his great financial and industrial interests and his admitted power to turn big labor votes to the Democratic ticket. He is a man who himself has worked his way up from the ranks of labor, and has a record of having gotten along uniformly well with those of them who have been his employees in recent years, since his rise to affluence and power.

As a railroad man himself, it is predicted Davis will cut into the railroad vote, which has been largely controlled heretofore by the Republican party. President Roosevelt's popularity among railroad men and his accepting honorary membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers two years ago has made the larger part of that vote safe heretofore, but this is now threatened by having Davis on the ticket. The President's position in the Miller case, as bearing upon the "shop" question, may affect the Republican party's vote now, it is feared, than if some such man as Davis had not been chosen.

Heavy Fighting Ground.

As both candidates come from the Empire State, the battle will, of course, be fought there, with the big block of thirty-nine votes as an unusually strong incentive.

No one is willing to predict anything less than a hard, close fight, with knifing on both sides among the possibilities. The fight will be fought on the one hand and the Hill-Tammany group, both offer opportunities for great surprises, apart from all other considerations.

Personal popularity of the two candidates will count a great deal, too, and Parker's big plurality when he carried the State before is claimed by his adherents as a mere indication of what he will do this time.

As both candidates are avowed supporters of the gold standard, the money question will be less on money than on the trusts. The support of the great

corporations will be fought for more fiercely than ever before.

Affected by New York.

As goes New York, will probably go New Jersey and Connecticut. The influences which will sway the Empire State will be powerful in changing votes in the adjacent commonwealths. Delaware and Rhode Island are other States which are largely governed by corporations and these places then in the doubtful column.

Indiana is a railroad State, and is not sure for the Republicans merely because Fairbanks comes from there. Davis is expected to win a big vote among the thousands of Hoosier railroad employees, as well as among his financial associates in control of the systems. Nebraska, a debatable ground, and will be fought for with interest in a Republican effort to obliterate Bryan. Should Bryan fail to support Parker strongly, it would again go Republican as it did in 1900.

Candidates' Home State.

West Virginia, as Davis' home State, may as well be conceded to his party. His interests there are such that his name carries unusual weight. The completion of the popular plurality will be unusually large, and it is not thought the Democrats will find any trouble in overturning the last Republican plurality of 21,622. If the Democrats have hopes in New York of over-carrying the popular plurality of 143,698, it is considered an easy matter for such a State boss—industrially and financially—as Henry G. Davis to change a plurality only one-seventh that big.

Among Judge Parker's callers this morning were ex-assemblyman and Mrs. Francis G. Langdon, whose home is directly opposite Rosemont on the east bank of the Hudson River.

From Cleveland and Hearst.

Among the congratulations received by Judge Parker this morning were telegrams from ex-President Cleveland and William R. Hearst.

W. R. Hearst's telegram of congratulation was received this morning, and follows:

"Chicago, July 10.
"I congratulate you upon your nomination and upon the expression of Democratic principles in the platform which you stand. I hope and believe that battling for the people and for such principles you will lead the Democracy to victory."

"WILLIAM R. HEARST."
The telegram was immediately acknowledged personally by the Judge who wrote the following letter:

"Hon. William Randolph Hearst:
"Dear Sir: Just a word to thank you for your very kind message of congratulation and to assure you of my very grateful appreciation."

"Very truly yours,
"WILLIAM R. PARKER."

Ex-President Cleveland, from Buzard's Bay, telegraphed:

"You must permit me to express my gratitude and admiration for the splendid manifestation of honor and courage you have given to your country and to the Democracy in your St. Louis dispatch."

Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, telegraphed from Lake George:

"Congratulations. You are the true and able citizen of our country and your nomination requires your election. I shall do my utmost to promote it."

Good Wishes From a Bishop.

Bishop Grafton, of Fon Du Lac, Wis., from Providence, R. I., telegraphed:

"We will daily pray God to possess thee with his wisdom and give thee a courageous and peaceful heart."

"Heartiest congratulations on your nomination. Your telegram gave great satisfaction here."

Judge and Mrs. Parker received from Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Meldrum, of Savannah, Ga., the following telegram:

"We sympathize with you, but congratulate the country."

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"Congratulations. Now for a win."

Frederick T. Parker telegraphed from Paterson, N. J.: "Eureka. Every Parker will work for you night and day, and will hail you as the savior of the nation."

Rev. M. J. Murray, of Saugerties, N. Y., telegraphed: "Hearty congratulations from Father Murray, Saugerties."

President D. A. Murray, of the St. Louis Exposition, telegraphed from the convention hall:

"Your nomination but on your sagacious telegram which the convention by overwhelming majority has sustained. Those who have the best interests of the country at heart will support you to the hilt."

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PARKER DELUDED WITH GOOD WISHES

Spends Afternoon Answering Congratulations.

CLEVELAND MUCH PLEASED

Mail and Telegrams Do Not Interfere, However, With Customary Morning Canter.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 11.—Telegrams of congratulation are pouring in on Judge Parker this morning from his daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Hall, who is in St. Louis. He received a telegram stating that she is well and happy, having a good time and sending congratulations.

Judge Parker was up at the usual hour and looked over his mail and a number of telegrams. Then he went for a long horseback ride in the country. The afternoon was spent quietly at Rosemont, answering some of the telegrams and letters received.

A friend of Judge Parker made positive denial this morning of the statement that Judge Parker telegraphed ex-Senator Hill at St. Louis yesterday insisting that the financial plank in the preliminary draft of the platform be altered. No such telegram was sent, said Judge Parker's friend, and Judge Parker was the last communication he had with the convention. On Friday, said the friend, Judge Parker had no information of the platform and no information as to what it contained was received by him until after he had received news of his nomination.

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COMMITTEES SHED IN ST. LOUIS HOTEL

Mrs. N. W. Dantes, of Washington, Ends Her Life.

FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM

Two Bottles of Poison by Her Side. Had Changed Her Name to Mrs. N. Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Why Mrs. N. W. Dantes, of Washington, D. C., came to St. Louis for employment, assumed the name of Mrs. N. Smith, and finally committed suicide, as circumstances indicate, is a mystery the coroner and police are trying to ferret.

The dead body of the woman was found Sunday in her room at the Milton Hotel, in Eighteenth Street, and two bottles which contained drugs were by her side. She had been employed as a nurse by the Presbyterian Home, and her corpse was identified this morning at the morgue by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Christ Church Cathedral.

Was Fashionably Dressed.

Mrs. Dantes, who is the daughter of Mrs. Martha Wiggins of 111 K Street northwest, Washington, D. C., and a sister of Mrs. E. C. Hathaway of Norfolk, Va., was fashionably dressed, and by her apparent culture it is believed she has aristocratic connections. She came to St. Louis the first of June as Mrs. Smith of New York, and wore a St. Boniface medal, showing that she was a trained nurse. She was employed by the Presbyterian Home and sent to Ironton, Mo., to care for the little girls of Mary and John, who were there less than a month, when she resigned, because, she declared, she was too homesick.

She came to St. Louis about a week ago, and was living at the Hotel Milton. One of the bottles found by her side by the hotel clerk, who forced an entrance to her room after vain efforts to arouse her Sunday morning, contained alcohol and the other an anesthetic.

Death Was Painless.

It is believed that she drank the drugs together to find a painless death, and the expression on her face indicates that she succeeded. Being an experienced nurse, it is the belief of the police that she sought an easy death intelligently. Her husband is said to be in New York.

Inquiry at the house 111 K Street northwest, developed the fact that Mrs. Wiggins left there two years ago for Norfolk, where she is now believed to be making her home with one of her daughters. Mrs. Wiggins' former neighbors say Mrs. Dantes left Washington for St. Louis at the same time.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF HUGH ZIEMANN HELD

Funeral services over the remains of Hugo Ziemann were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late home at Tenth and F Streets northwest. Members of Washington Lodge, No. 15, B. O. E., to which Mr. Ziemann belonged, attended the funeral in a body.

Mr. Ziemann had been a well known merchant of Washington for a number of years, having come to this city to accept the position of steward at Fort Norfolk, where he was in the last two years of his life.

The death of the latter caused the majority of the business of O'Brien and Parham, who arrested her at her home, near Sixth and H Streets northwest on Saturday, that she purloined two pairs of shoes valued at \$5.

RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

W. J. Douglas, Engineer of Bridges for the District, returned to Washington today after a six weeks' trip to the principal cities of Europe, for the purpose of inspecting bridges.

DIED.

CONRAD—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 10, at 8 p. m., of a long illness, Mrs. Conrad, beloved wife of Conrad, died at her residence, 20 Tenth Street northwest, ADALINE C. widow of William F. Pullinger, formerly of Philadelphia.

HILL—On Saturday, July 10, 1904, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Bryan Griffin, Springfield, Md., Mrs. ELIZA A. HILL, widow of RICHARD T. HILL.

HARRIS—On Saturday, July 9, 1904, at 8:45 o'clock p. m., at 413 N Street northwest, HARRIET TURNER HARRIS, wife of George E. Harris.

NORRIS—On Sunday, July 10, 1904, KATE TURNER, beloved wife of Lemuel Norris.

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